

Exhibit B



THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM

DIRECTIVES REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF *STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS* DECISION

Division of Legal Affairs

August 2023

The June 29th decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard College* held that the challenged race-conscious admissions practices violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and therefore must end.¹

The higher education industry of the United States lived with *Bakke* and its progeny for approximately fifty years.² The *Students for Fair Admissions* decision requires a new mindset among higher education because—at least for admissions decisions and targets—diversity cannot mean anyone’s ideal mix of racial identities on campus. Given the litigation environment where admissions decisions and unwritten practices can prompt exhaustive discovery into what was said, unsaid, done, or left undone, a reset on how an ideal admissions process should look is likely appropriate at every level of each campus from undergraduate admissions to the more focused admissions systems for graduate programs and professional schools. As discussed below, these initiatives should be documented.

American college admissions practices must abide by a new rule: the United States Constitution prohibits the use of race as a tool in judging individual applications, in setting an ideal demographic composition for an admitted class, or as a basis for achieving broad goals which are not sufficiently coherent or measurable.³ Race can be neither a means nor an end in college admissions. This applies to admissions practices both written and unwritten, and there is no wiggle room—no institution may try to achieve indirectly what the Court prohibited directly.⁴

If there are theoretical exceptions to this rule, in practice, the newly-cast application of strict scrutiny—the most exacting inquiry in constitutional law—creates a needle’s eye too narrow to thread, and the litigation risk of even trying should be cost-prohibitive, especially for public universities.

While this decision applies to and binds *all* public colleges and universities throughout the country, and those private colleges and universities receiving federal funds like Harvard University, the decision’s practical effect will be felt most directly by colleges and universities with highly selective admissions policies or practices that included race as a factor prior to the decision. In contrast, institutions in the UNC System that have not used race as a factor in admissions decisions may not need to modify their admissions practices.

The directives below emphasize areas on which UNC System institutions should continue to focus to implement the Court’s wide-reaching decision to the extent those institutions have used race as a factor in admissions decisions. Additionally, these directives should inform any institution that might consider future changes to its admissions practices.

¹ See *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, No. 20-1199 (U.S. 2023); *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. Univ. of N.C.*, No. 21-707 (U.S. 2023). See also *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 58 (Thomas, J., concurring) (reinforcing the Court’s opinion that “*Grutter* is, for all intents and purposes, overruled.”).

² *Regents of the Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265, 316 (1978).

³ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 23–26, 32.

⁴ *Id.* at 39. (holding “universities may not simply establish through application essays or other means the regime [the Court] hold[s] unlawful today.”).

1. INTERSECTION WITH CAMPUS POLICY. In light of the Supreme Court’s decision, these directives are intended to promote consistency across constituent institutions regarding application of the University’s Nondiscrimination Policy in Section 103 of *The Code* and UNC Policy Manual.⁵ To effect that purpose, constituent institutions should rely on these directives to resolve any conflict posed by any policy or resolution of the institution or its board of trustees.
2. ELIMINATE WRITTEN POLICIES AND UNWRITTEN PRACTICES ON CONSIDERATION OF RACE. Every constituent institution of the University of North Carolina should act immediately to remove race *and ethnicity* from the consideration of any application for admission.⁶ Race must not be a consideration at any point in the admissions process; this includes, but is not limited to, initial screenings, interview selections, admissions decisions, and waitlist decisions. Moreover, the use of race in a holistic admissions model fails to meet the demanding inquiry of strict scrutiny.⁷ Therefore, any express policy *or practice* factoring in an applicant’s race must be eliminated immediately in letter and spirit. Any unwritten policy or practice of doing the same is prohibited. There can be no winks or nods. Not only should all campuses implement these actions immediately, they should also document these actions promptly.
3. MOVE AGGRESSIVELY TOWARDS RACE-BLIND APPLICATIONS. The practice of inclusion of race on an application, i.e., the box to be checked, will need to change significantly if not end entirely. In the short run, this means campuses should firewall knowledge of an applicant’s race from those who are reviewing and evaluating the applications. We understand that the Common App offers this feature.⁸ In the longer run beyond the immediate admissions cycle, campuses should remove the race box from the application process entirely unless the campus can identify a clear, discrete legal need to continue to include the race box. Asking applicants to indicate their race on their applications likely will force campuses to prove that their express knowledge of an applicant’s race *did not* factor into the decision to admit or deny the student. Proving a negative is always difficult, even more so when the question turns on reading the mind of an admissions officer who could know the race of the applicant.⁹ Accordingly, if a campus *does* identify what it believes to be a clear, discrete legal need for continued use of a race box on its application in the longer run, campus officials should discuss the perceived need with the leadership of both the campus and the UNC System.
4. PROHIBIT PURSUIT OF AGGREGATE TARGETS OF RACIAL COMPOSITION. The Court rejected the use of race for race’s sake in all contexts.¹⁰ Its rule does not only prohibit a reviewer from considering an applicant’s race (race as a means)—the rule has an even more sweeping effect. American colleges and universities must abandon pursuit of aggregated race-based targets in choosing to

⁵ See *The Code* Section 103, *Equality of Opportunity in the University*, UNC POLICY MANUAL, <https://www.northcarolina.edu/apps/policy/doc.php?type=pdf&id=54> (last visited Aug. 16, 2023).

⁶ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 25 (discussing Harvard’s “racial composition categories” that include *Hispanic*) (emphasis added). Compare with *Surveys & Programs, 2020 Census Frequently Asked Questions About Race and Ethnicity*, UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/planning-management/release/faqs-race-ethnicity.html> (last updated Aug. 12, 2021) (the United States Census Bureau characterizes *Hispanic* as ethnicity, not race.) (emphasis added). See also discussion *infra*.

⁷ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 22–23; *Id.* at 3 (Thomas, J., concurring) (reasoning “it was the view of the Court in *Brown*, which rejected ‘any authority to use race as a factor in affording educational opportunities’.... And, it is the view adopted in the Court’s opinion today[.]”).

⁸ See Anemona Hartocollis, *Colleges Will Be Able to Hide a Student’s Race on Admissions Applications*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 26, 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/26/us/college-admissions-race-common-app.html>.

⁹ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 24–26; *Id.* at 5–8 (Gorsuch, J., concurring).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 22–23.

whom to offer admission (race as an end).¹¹ Race-consciousness cannot drive where an admissions officer or the institution as a whole seeks to end up as to the demographic composition of the admitted class. For example, a university with a race-blind admissions process likely still runs afoul of *Students for Fair Admissions* if the university's end target is a class with a prescribed racial composition. A university might further risk running afoul of the Court's decision, or at a minimum tempt litigation, if the racial composition of an admitted class is compared against institutional aggregate racial targets or goals.¹²

5. PROVIDE TRAINING ON IMPLEMENTING RACE-BLIND ADMISSIONS PRACTICES. Admissions officers, readers, recruiters, and any other person who participates in application intake or evaluation, or whose opinion is sought on the qualifications of an applicant, must receive meaningful training to understand that an applicant's race cannot factor into whether that application is screened, or further, favored. Nor that such reviewers and decisionmakers can review with an unspoken target of racial composition for the admitted class. These efforts should include training for both written portions of any application process, as well as in-person or virtual interviews of students

¹¹ *Id.* at 23–26.

¹² In producing these directives, the Office of Legal Affairs reviewed the August 14, 2023 Dear Colleague Letter and related Questions and Answers jointly produced by the United States Departments of Education and Justice, both linked internally [here](#) and [here](#), respectively (together the “Agency Guidance”). The Agency Guidance tracks these directives in many ways with one key difference. The self-described non-binding Agency Guidance seems to indicate that the Departments do not view the decision as barring a college or university from articulating “missions and goals tied to student body diversity” which can be reasonably construed as advising institutions they may continue to seek an ideal racial composition of their admitted classes. See Letter from Kristen Clarke, Assistant Att’y Gen., Civil Rights Division, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, and Catherine E. Lhamon, Assistant Sec’y for Civil Rights, Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Dep’t of Educ., Questions and Answers Regarding the Supreme Court’s Decision in *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. Harvard College and University of North Carolina* at 3 (Aug. 14, 2023), https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocr-questionsandanswers-tvi-20230814.pdf?utm_content=&utm_medium=email&utm_name=&utm_source=govdelivery&utm_term= (providing that “[i]n particular, nothing in the SFFA decision prohibits institutions from continuing to seek the admission and graduation of diverse student bodies, including along the lines of *race* and *ethnicity*, through means that do not afford individual applicants a preference on the basis of race in admissions decisions.” (emphasis added)). The Agency Guidance then further elaborates on Question 3 by providing examples of what is described as “existing practices that can be lawfully used” in furtherance of the goal of achieving diverse student bodies. It is the opinion of this office that such a conclusion reads the *Students for Fair Admissions* decision too narrowly and cannot be reconciled with the express language of the Court’s opinion. See, e.g., *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 25 (noting all of the imprecision, overbreadth, and under breadth of racial categories utilized in the case) and slip op. at 39–40 (requiring that any benefit to an applicant “who overcame racial discrimination...must be tied to *that student’s* courage and determination” and summarizing that a “student must be treated based on his or her experiences as an individual—not on the basis of race.”); see also *supra* note 4 (citing the Court’s admonition against obtaining indirectly what cannot be obtained directly). To the extent the non-binding Agency Guidance implies that a college or university may continue to animate its admissions decisions with a stated or unstated aggregate goal of racial diversity, such a course would seem to look past the applying individual and instead treat him or her as merely a statistic sorted based on the color of his or her skin. Such a path seems forbidden by the plain language of the high court both in *Students for Fair Admissions* and a portion of an earlier case it leaves undisturbed in part. See *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 18 (noting that Justice Powell’s opinion in *Regents of University of California v. Bakke* while accepting diversity as a constitutionally permissible goal, rejected the use of express quotas or a prescribed number of seats for preferred ethnic groups in an admitted class). It is further the opinion of this office that the strategies offered in the Agency Guidance as recruiting and outreach practices that may be used to achieve diverse student bodies must be considered in light of the Court’s opinion and must *not* be structured in such a way as to target students for recruitment based on race. Whether the non-binding Agency Guidance gets it right or wrong, the answer ultimately rests with the courts. UNC institutions reading the opinion so narrowly face the costly and time-consuming enterprise risk of being test cases on the national stage.

applying for admission.¹³ Each campus should document these safeguards and training actions promptly.

6. DO NOT TREAT THE COURT'S ESSAY QUESTION SCENARIO AS AN EXCEPTION. Public response to the decision includes discussion of a hypothetical essay response that might reveal the applicant's hardship suffered because of, or inspired by, race.¹⁴ Given the ready source of plaintiffs and the high cost of litigation¹⁵, and the concurrences' failure to criticize the discussion as a poison pill in the Court's logic¹⁶, the essay discussion likely is not an exception that swallows the rule.

Instead, the Court's language—coupled with the broader cautionary language the Chief Justice follows it with¹⁷—might be better read only as an intellectually honest acknowledgment that an applicant's personal experience because of the applicant's race may shape or forge other race-blind attributes that bear directly on whether the applicant is best suited for admission. Things like grit, determination, humor, and drive are all traits—among countless others—that are the product of the experience unique to each of us, and the high court's dicta seems only to reinforce the need for individualized determinations that do not treat people or groups differently because of the color of their skin. Even if a campus does not read the essay question discussion so narrowly, admissions essay questions with leading questions, signaling favor to a particular viewpoint might implicate, and run afoul of, the Compelled Speech Policy codified at UNC Policy Manual Section 300.5.1(II)(A)(5) or [State law](#).¹⁸

7. ENSURE NEW APPROACHES TO ADMISSIONS ARE NOT PROXIES FOR RACE. The Court's decision itself acknowledges that diversity of types other than race can be constitutionally-sound goals chosen by policy makers. But acceptable types of diversity must be race blind, and they cannot be proxies or pretexts to achieve racial targets prohibited by the *Students for Fair Admissions* decision's interpretation of the United States Constitution's equal protection principles. Diversity of geography; diversity of socioeconomic status; diversity in majors—the list of myriad qualities and attributes that admitting officers can consider is innumerable. In a vacuum, all may be laudable. Indeed, a fresh pursuit of geographic diversity from the whole State may

¹³ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 5–8 (Gorsuch, J., concurring) (warning of the racial classifications that rest on incoherent and unlawful stereotypes, stating that “[p]aid advisors, in turn, tell high school students of Asian descent to downplay their heritage to maximize their odds of admission....’If you’re given an option, don’t attach a photograph to your application[.]’”) (quoting Brief for Asian American Coalition for Education et al. as Amici Curiae 12–14, 18–19).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 39.

¹⁵ See Allie Reed, *Harvard's Affirmative Actions Row With Insurer Faces Skepticism*, BLOOMBERG LAW, June 7, 2023, <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/insurance/harvards-affirmative-action-row-with-insurer-faces-skepticism> (“Harvard must pay its lawyers more than \$27 million for defending the university in a 2014 lawsuit from Students for Fair Admissions that [went] before the US Supreme Court.”); See Also Adam Liptak, *Blunder in Affirmative Action Case May Cost Harvard \$15 Million*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 23, 2022, <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/23/us/harvard-affirmative-action-litigation-cost.html>.

¹⁶ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 1–58 (Thomas, J., concurring); *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 1–25 (Gorsuch, J., concurring); *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 1–8 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring).

¹⁷ *Students for Fair Admissions*, No. 21-1199, slip op. at 39 (reasoning nothing in the opinion should be construed as prohibiting universities “from considering an applicant’s discussion of how race affected his or her life, be it through discrimination, inspiration, or otherwise....But,...universities may not simply establish through application essays or other means the regime [the Court] holds unlawful today.”).

¹⁸ See Policy 300.5.1(II)(A)(5), *Political Activities of Employees*, UNC POLICY MANUAL, <https://www.northcarolina.edu/apps/policy/doc.php?type=pdf&id=125> (section last amended Feb. 23, 2023). See also S.L. 2023-62 § 126-14.5 (prohibiting state government from compelling certain forms of employee speech).

honor—in a race-blind manner—the core mission of the University to serve all of North Carolina. However, any doubt as to whether the stated goal is a novel approach undertaken in good faith or is instead the proxy forecasted by the Chief Justice likely will subject a campus at least to threats of litigation and potentially years of both expensive discovery and attorneys’ fees. Any campus seeking to foster race-blind forms of diversity should take care to deliberate thoughtfully about, and document well, the decision-making process and its implementation to remain well clear of fact-intensive allegations that the campus is doing indirectly what has been prohibited directly. Such inquiries will be costly and will only distract from the good work of the University.

8. CONSTRUE OPINION & DIRECTIVES REGARDING RACE TO INCLUDE ETHNICITY. Common parlance may use the terms race and ethnicity interchangeably more so than federal agencies or academics.¹⁹ Indeed, there is commentary on why the two terms might not be synonymous.²⁰ However, distinguishing between the meaning of the two terms is beyond the scope of these directives. For purposes of implementing the Court’s decision in *Students for Fair Admissions*, UNC campuses should presume the Court’s logic prohibiting the use of race applies equally to the consideration of ethnicity. Both instances likely entail judging an applicant’s individual suitability for admission based on stereotypical class-based assumptions about the actual or perceived genetic ancestry of the applicant. Both, therefore, likely must survive the exacting crucible established by *Students for Fair Admissions*.
9. CONSIDER THE DECISION’S EFFECT ON OTHER PRACTICES. It is likely that *Students for Fair Admissions*’ holding and rationale will be extended to other instances where university actors use race in allocating university resources. Because the rationale of the decision could affect the award of scholarships and financial aid, campuses should begin to evaluate and assess any scholarship or aid programs that consider race in the award of the benefit, and the extent to which campus officials play a role in the award decision. Institutions should broadly consider how various University-sponsored programs are constituted and organized. Programs that offer opportunities for students based on race to the exclusion of others, who are not of the same race, may also be implicated by the Court’s ruling. So, too, campuses should start evaluating whether they believe certain scholarships, aid, and campus programs are still permissible.

These directives will be updated as necessary.

¹⁹ See *supra* n. 6.

²⁰ Harmeet Kaur, *The Differences Between Race and Ethnicity and Why They’re So Hard to Define*, CNN, May 30, 2023, <https://www.cnn.com/2023/05/30/us/race-ethnicity-difference-explainer-cec/index.html>.